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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/710,342	07/02/2004	Ming-Che Tan	ACMP0112USA	4341
27765	7590	12/30/2005	EXAMINER	
NORTH AMERICA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CORPORATION P.O. BOX 506 MERRIFIELD, VA 22116			CHAKRABORTY, SUPRATIK	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2672	

DATE MAILED: 12/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/710,342	TAN, MING-CHE	
	Examiner Supratik Chakraborty	Art Unit 2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 July 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

**Claims 1,6,7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wu (Patent No. 5,986,636).**

**Regarding Claim 1,** Wu teaches about a video display card (Fig.5, 50) that corresponds to the display circuit, a memory (Fig.5, 52) that corresponds to the 1<sup>st</sup> memory block, the video display card (Fig.5, 50) that can act as the 2<sup>nd</sup> memory block, the controller (Fig.5, 62) that corresponds to the 3<sup>rd</sup> memory block, the monitor (Fig.5, 60) is the display device and the comparison of the display parameters is done by the Microprocessor (Fig.5, 10). The 1<sup>st</sup> display parameters are taken from the memory (Fig.5, 52) and the 2<sup>nd</sup> display parameters such as the synchronizing signals are transferred from the video display card (Fig.5, 50) to the microprocessor (Fig.5, 10), the microprocessor does the comparison of the display parameters and the result of the comparison in the form of 3<sup>rd</sup> parameters are output from the video display card (Fig.5, 50) to the monitor (Fig.5, 60) via bus (Fig.5, 70).

**Regarding Claim 6**, Wu teaches about synchronizing signals (Fig.7), which are modified to form new signals (col.7, lines 24-31). The reference teaches the formation of new signal which can act as the 3<sup>rd</sup> clock, based on the comparison of the horizontal synchronizing signal and the blanking signal, that can act as the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> clock respectively.

**Regarding Claim 7**, Wu teaches the transfer of display parameter stored in the monitor to the memory of a PC (col.4, lines 23-26). The monitor will correspond to the display device and the PC will correspond to the electronic apparatus. The reference also teaches the transfer of display parameters from the display to the PC (Fig.8, S12), the comparison of the parameters takes place (Fig.8, S13) and the 3<sup>rd</sup> display parameters are formed (Fig.8, S14) which is then displayed (Fig.8, S15), this corresponds to displaying images according to the third display parameters by the display device.

**Regarding Claim 8**, Wu teaches that the display parameters consist of synchronizing signals such as the horizontal signal and the vertical signal (col.8, lines 43-45), which correspond to the 1<sup>st</sup> clock and the 2<sup>nd</sup> clock and the modified synchronizing signal after the comparison step (Fig.8, S14) corresponds to the 3<sup>rd</sup> clock.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

**Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu (Patent No. 5,986,636).**

**Regarding Claim 2**, Wu teaches the claimed limitations except for executing the method steps only when the 1<sup>st</sup> display parameters are not found in the first memory block (or memory 52). However in Wu, the data parameters are not required to be stored in memory (52) to function effectively, i.e. the data would be stored in video display card (50) instead. It would have been obvious to not utilize memory(52) in Wu's system if not needed as this would reduce the storage requirements needed.

**Regarding Claim 3**, Wu teaches about ROM and SROM (col.6, lines 48-53), which would include memory blocks. Therefore it would have been an obvious to utilize a

ROM or an SROM that provides 128 bytes blocks because the memory can be partitioned into any arbitrary sized block.

**Claims 4,5,9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu (Patent No. 5,986,636) as applied to claims 1,2 and 3 above, and further in view of Matsubara (Patent No. 6,124,850).**

**Regarding Claim 4,** Wu teaches the limitations of the claim except that the first, second and the third display parameters comprise resolution, scanning frequency and color features.

Matsubara mentions the resolution and the scanning frequency in (col.6, lines 21-23).

Matsubara mentions the color features in (col.3, lines 25-29).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to apply within the invention of Wu the display parameters to be resolution, scanning frequency and color features as taught by Matsubara in order to have an input signal that can be displayed on a plurality of display devices. These parameters are modified into a different signal that can be displayed on a display device such as a monitor.

**Regarding Claim 5,** Wu teaches about the microprocessor (Fig.5, 10) that corresponds to the display circuit that compares the display parameters in order to form the new parameters.

**Regarding Claim 9**, Matsubara mentions the resolution and the scanning frequency in (col.6, lines 21-23).

Matsubara mentions the color features in (col.3, lines 25-29).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to apply within the invention of Wu the display parameters to be resolution, scanning frequency and color features as taught by Matsubara in order to have an input signal that can be displayed on a plurality of display devices. These parameters are modified into a different signal that can be displayed on a display device such as a monitor.

**Regarding Claim 10**, Wu teaches about the microprocessor (Fig.5, 10) that corresponds to the display circuit that compares the display parameters in order to form the new parameters.

**The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Patents 6,046,737, 6,839,903, 6,927,746 deal with display modes and display devices.**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Supratik Chakraborty whose telephone number is (703) 272-7662. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (7:30 am - 3:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on (703) 272-7664. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SC  
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12/19/2005

  
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